





**THIS DISTRICT.**—In our general table will be found the returns from all the counties in the district. Some of them are not official, in others the majority only is given, yet we believe they will be found correct in the main. It is hardly probable that they will vary 50 votes altogether from the official result. In this county, and, we believe, throughout the district, the day passed with less excitement than usual; indeed, it was remarked upon in this place as being the quietest election that had ever happened in Wilmington. All things considered, however, an average vote was polled. Of the result it is unnecessary to speak. As we felt certain would be the case, the regular nominee has received very little, if at all, below the usual party majority, during times of so little excitement. Now that the canvass is over, although, of course, we feel gratified by the result, that gratification is unalloyed by any feeling of triumph over the defeated candidate, but has its origin simply in the success of what we conscientiously believed to be in accordance with the usages of the party and essential to its permanent success; and we are also happy to find that in this belief we are borne out by a very large majority of the Democrats of the district.

Now that the excitement of the canvass has passed away, so let every bad feeling which it may have given rise to, vanish. Democrats cannot feel any chagrin in yielding to Democracy, nor can the feeling of exultation or triumph be indulged in over a political brother. With one or two exceptions, from peculiar causes, there was little or no division in the Democratic ranks, as a comparison of the majority for the regular candidate with that usually given for the party will show; and even in one or two counties where there was an apparent division, it was much more apparent than real, as we know that in those counties the Whig party rallied on Mr. Reid almost to a man, and, of course, a comparatively small number of Democrats joining with them was sufficient to turn the scale. In those counties, we feel confident that when the tug of war comes with their political opponents, the Democratic party will feel and act with much union and energy as they ever manifested.

There is one thing which we know the opponents of our party have confidently predicted, that is, the development of a sectional spirit—of a spirit of rivalry between the upper and lower sections of the district—between this place and Fayetteville—between New Hanover and Cumberland counties. We are happy to see the triumphant negative which the vote of Cumberland puts upon this. She comes out in her strength, and casts her vote as cheerfully for Wm. S. Ashe, of New Hanover, as though she were voting for a citizen of her own county. Such conduct is worthy of her, and New Hanover will not be backward to reciprocate when the time comes.—Should one of Cumberland's favorite sons come before the people of this county, he will find that he can remember friends and reciprocate kindness.

**A MISAPPROHENSION.**—We understand that a short article in our paper of the 27th ult., on the subject of Mr. Calhoun's reply to Thomas H. Benton, has, in some cases, been understood as containing an implied censure upon that gentleman. Perhaps our article warrants such a conclusion, but if it does, or in so far as it does, it fails to convey our real meaning. No one can entertain a higher respect for Mr. Benton. The meaning we intended to convey in that article was this:—Mr. Benton, while pretending to address the people of Missouri, takes occasion to abuse Mr. Calhoun in the most violent manner, and through him the Southern people, while at the same time he takes largely of the many and manifold services of one Thomas H. Benton. Mr. Calhoun replies to Benton, and unquestionably "uses up" the Missourian. So far so good. What we object to in Mr. Calhoun's reply, is its excessive length; and secondly, the fact that the greater part of it is devoted to the personal affair between him and Benton. No matter what our respect for any particular man may be, we can never forget that there are other men in the world, yea, even in the South, besides Mr. Calhoun, and we are opposed to bringing any personal squabble forward as a matter of national importance, no matter how distinguished the parties may be. Everybody knows how disgusting Col. Benton's egotism has become. We should be sorry, indeed, that any circumstance should lead Mr. Calhoun into the same error. We say this with all due deference, because we have been, and, indeed, are now, among Mr. C.'s warmest admirers. As regards the assertion of the equal rights of the States, no one will controvert Mr. Calhoun's positions, but we do wish to see what seems to us so plain a question, made as free from subtleties as possible.

**Taylorism before Election.**—The following is an extract from Mr. Crittenden's celebrated speech delivered at Pittsburgh last summer:

"He (Mr. Crittenden) had seen a letter in General Taylor's hand writing, in which General Taylor said 'he would proscribe no man because he was a Democrat'; that both Democrats and Whigs stood by him at the battle of Monterey, shedding their blood together for their country, and he would be the last man to deny to the Democrats a fair share of the honors."

**COMMENT.**—In the last reports from Washington, we find the following removals and appointments in this State:

R. G. Rankin, to be Collector at Wilmington, N. C., vice Wm. C. Betts, removed.  
R. H. J. Blount, to be Collector at Washington, N. C., vice Silvester Brown, deceased. Brown was appointed in place of James K. Hutton, removed.

Further comment is unnecessary.

**NATIONAL FAST.**—We notice from the papers that the recommendation of President Taylor in favor of National Fast, on Friday, the 3d instant, has been very generally complied with. In this place the day very much resembled the Sabbath. There was religious service in all the churches, and business was completely suspended.

**FAILURE OF THE MAIL.**—No Mail yesterday north of Weldon, consequently we are without any further late news from the Tennessee Election.

**AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.**—FRANCE AND ROMANIA. HUNGARY AND ITALY.—The latest accounts from Europe, seem to show, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the progress of reaction is complete. The people have everywhere succumbed throughout Western Europe, and only the brave, but doomed Hungarians are left upon its Eastern border to bear aloft the banner of Independence for a few more months—it may be years, but it is hardly possible that the struggle can be very long protracted.—Rome has fallen—France is less free than under Louis Philippe, and the dream of a united and popular Germany has passed away like a shadow, leaving not a trace behind, save in the ruins it has wrought. For the present, at least, the words of the poet are true—"There is no hope for nations." Last year, (1848), was the year of revolutions;—this is the year of counter-revolutions; the next will be remembered as the year of tyrannies—of tyrannies more galling than any which modern Europe has yet witnessed, and the bitterness of oppression will be increased by the remembrance of a brief, but brilliant interval of comparative independence—of illusive hope, luring onward only to deceive.

When, in the beginning of last year, the French revolution and the expulsion of Louis Philippe had freed that country from the shackles of a monarchy, her example sent an instantaneous thrill through the heart of the oppressed millions over all Europe, and the proud dynasties tottered to their base beneath the awakened feeling of popular sovereignty. Concessions were made to the people, either wrung from the reluctant hands of frightened despots, or voluntarily granted in accordance with the progress of the age, and it required no over sanguine imagination to look forward to the time when the name and the office of a king would be a forgotten word, or have an existence only in history. Now, barely eighteen months since the first blow was struck, we find the very people who gave its impulse to the cause of European freedom, laboring to undo the work of their own hands. We find the (so-called) Republic of France, like another Cain, stretching forth its fratricidal hands to wipe its younger brother, Rome, from existence, while Austria and Prussia form but the vanguard of Russian despotism in eastern and middle Europe. Such gigantic successes at the commencement, ending only in disappointment and ruin, and producing no permanent beneficial result, should at least be fertile in the lessons of experience, and are worthy the attentive consideration of a free people who value their own liberties, and would avoid the rock upon which their European brethren have split.

The true cause of the failure of all attempts at regeneration in Europe, may be found in the system of centralization, and in the union of Church and State, which has so long prevailed to a greater or less extent upon that continent. It is an undoubted fact that no extended republic can long exist unless its several component parts possess the privilege of local self-government. This was the system which gave its perpetuity to the Roman republic and empire. Every city scattered throughout its vast territories, was a sort of commonwealth within itself, and elected its own local officers, and so tenacious were these isolated republics of their peculiar local government, that long after the fall of the western empire, and the conquest of Gaul (the present France) by the barbarous tribes of the north, the people still rallied around these municipal corporations, which then formed the only remnant of law or order which barbarism had left, and the bonds of civil society were saved from total disruption by the vitality of the Roman system, which survived in every member of the Empire long after its existence as a nation had passed away. But in modern Europe the case is different. Paris is France. Every employee of the government, in the remotest provinces, derives his authority directly from the central power, and a Parisian mob, by overruling the legislative assembly, or the executive power, by corrupting its members, may enslave the nation in a day, or change its constitution and the administration of its laws, without once consulting the great body of the people. Such a system is necessarily subversive of all genuine republican liberty. The same is the case, to a greater or less extent, in every nation in Europe.

But the most potent cause of all may be found in the general infidelity which characterizes the revolutionary party in Europe.—This is an inevitable consequence of the long continued union of church and State, which has subsisted in the old world, and which, by identifying religion with the abuses and tyrannies that have ground down the people for ages, has gone far to destroy its moral influence with the people, and connect it in their minds with the despotisms with which it has been allied. Accustomed to regard the laws only as an engine of oppression, and knowing little of government but its burdens, it is hardly to be wondered at, that men should join religion in the same condemnation, when they find it, to all outward appearance, partaking in the same abuses. To their minds the system of church government having become interwoven with that of State policy, was a part of an old and despotic regime of which they must get rid. Beyond all question the horrors of the first French revolution sprang from this cause. Had not religion been identified with the government, it would not have fallen with it. Had it not fallen, the mild influence of Christianity diffused through the avenues of popular feeling would have deprived that event of all its horrors. As it was, the wildest Atheism succeeded, and republicanism became but another word for irreligion; human passions, thus freed from all the restraints which had previously bound them, ran into licence, and the tyranny of the many, became more unbearable than the oppression of the few. Thinking men were forced to look back to the abuses of monarchy, which, at least, were known and definite, as a refuge from the untold horrors of anarchy and agrarianism, and the accession of Napoleon to the consulate put an end to the first Republic of France.

Nearly the same abuse has been seen in Europe during the last eighteen months. If less bloody, it is only because the previous oppression has been less galling. If the Republic has fallen in France, as in fact it has, it is only because the French people have had to choose between the Atheism of such men as Ledru Rollin, Proudhon and other socialists, and the monarchical affinities of Louis Napoleon. It is not because they love the latter, but because the owners of property dread the anarchy and rapine which they fear would result from the ascendancy of the former, and it has only been by working upon their fears of socialism and anarchy that they have been prevailed upon to accede to the manifestly unconstitutional interference in the affairs of Rome. The same reasoning will apply to Rome. Had the temporal and spiritual authority of the Pope been sooner separated, he need not have been a fugitive, nor would the people of Rome be so loth to receive him into their city. No one can have failed to notice and admire the gallant stand taken by Hungary against the attempt of Austria to deprive her of her ancient constitutional privileges. Indeed, single-handed, she had flogged Austria, annihilated her armies, and threatened her capital. She alone, of all the European nations that declared for freedom, has struggled as a nation should. And why? Because, in fact, she struggles for reform and not revolution. Law has not been with her oppression, nor religion one of its accessories. Her constitution recognizes not a religion of the State, nor did her rulers refuse to accede to the reasonable demands of her people. So that, when the hour of trial came, and the people were called upon to strike for their laws and their religion, they recognized them as the most sacred trust for which they could struggle, not as a mere name, or a mockery. It is true the gallant Maygars may be defeated—it is likely that they will be—but they cannot be subdued, and they may yet, on the future battle-fields of Europe, revenge themselves upon their leagued oppressors.

**HOW WE ARE REGARDED IN EUROPE.**—There is one thing which we do wish to see done away with altogether—it is the morbid sensibility to the praise or blame of those whom, as a nation, we pretend to despise. No one who reads the papers can have failed to perceive the avidity with any favorable notice from the London Times or any other European journal, is seized upon by the press of this country, and trumpeted forth as something of which the American nation ought to be proud. Now, this is all wrong. A decent respect for the opinions of others, is, of course, right and proper; but the weakness that renders us alive to all the notions and whims of that silly-headed "Mrs. Grundy"—the European Press—is little less than ridiculous weakness. At least, it is sheer folly, when we reflect that the European press is, in a great measure, the organ of the favored classes in the old world, which, from their very position, are necessarily opposed to our form of Government, and jealous of the influence of our example. It is not to be supposed that any people can be insensible to the opinion of their neighbors, but nevertheless, the craving appetite that glows over the crumbs of comfort which fall from our bitterest enemies, is unworthy the character of the American nation, and partakes more of subservience than self-respect. No one can have forgotten the fever of indignation created in this country a few years since, by the publication of Dickens' "American Notes." This was equally wrong. The truth of the matter is, that the praise or blame of superannated Europe makes not an iota of difference one way or the other; and it is folly, if not worse, to elevate it into a fictitious importance.

**TRUMAN SMITH AGAIN.**—MORE SECRET CIRCULARS.—The Cincinnati Chronicle (weekly) of the 2nd instant, says that "A remarkable letter, purporting to be from the pen of Truman Smith, U. S. Senator from Connecticut, dated 'Washington City, June 21, 1849,' has been published in Indiana, of which it is said copies have been secretly circulated in that State. In this letter, which is an urgent electioneering appeal to the Whigs, in view of the Congressional elections, Mr. Smith talks like one who feels himself charged with the oversight of the Whig party in general, and especially of the interests of the Administration. He was chairman of the National Whig Executive Committee at Washington, appointed during the last Presidential campaign; and we suppose he construes his commission as running till 1852."

This elegant epistle is couched in the following words. We call attention to it, especially from those who are disposed to talk against executive interference in elections:—

"I have understood that some dissatisfaction has been felt in your State by reason of the impression, more or less prevalent, that the new Administration has not done justice to Indiana. I beg to assure you that if there is any foundation for such an idea, it is not my fault. I was anxious that Indiana should, under the auspices of General Taylor, take a lead in administering our Government; or, in other words, that a distinguished citizen of your State should have a seat in his Cabinet; and at one time supposed I had secured the object, but other counsels prevailed. I am proud that Indiana will yet receive a proper and just consideration at the hands of General Taylor."

"My position would be somewhat embarrassing in urging a more serious consideration of your claims, if your State shall return a delegation mainly hostile to the new Administration."

The Chronicle adds:—"We admire and applaud an earnest zeal in a good cause, displayed in a manner becoming the dignity of a citizen; but this is a mode which no gentleman should adopt for himself, and which no gentleman should recognize in others. Mr. Smith, in substance, chides the Whigs of Indiana for their alleged dissatisfaction in respect to the appointments, which he thinks very unreasonable; virtually magnifies himself for his influence with the Administration; tells what great things he desired to do and almost did for them; seeks to appease their discontent and to stimulate their activity in the next election, by holding out the lure of offices yet to be bestowed; and in effect threatens the withdrawal of his favor and influence in respect to appointments, if they do not give a satisfactory return from the Congressional elections."

**MONSTER WATERMELON.**—A correspondent of the Fayetteville Carolinian, writing from Moore county, says that he and his neighbors had just been luxuriating on a Watermelon, of which he gives the following particulars:

Dimensions as follows: Length 20 inches; circumference 25 inches; weight 15 1/2 lbs.—Best that freestone weighs.

By giving the above an insertion in your paper, you will oblige A SUBSCRIBER. Moore county, July 29th.

**REVENUE.**—David S. Sanders, Esq., raised two Watermelons, this season, on his plantation on Topical Sound, New-Hanover county, the combined weight of which was 81 1/2 pounds. Mr. Sanders is neither a Whig nor a Free-Soiler, but a good Democrat.

**THE ELECTIONS.**

Below we give all the returns which we have received up to this date. Although we cannot, as we had hoped, give the returns from the whole State, still enough to have a tolerable result in every district, with the exception of the Eighth, which yet remains in doubt. A gentleman direct from Washington, Beaufort county, says that returns have been received from the whole district with the exception of one precinct in Carteret, and Tyrrell County. Stantly may be elected, but if so, it is, at farthest, by a majority not exceeding 20—all told. Should Lane gain 11 votes in the places yet to be heard from, he will be elected. We may set down the Eighth district as doubtful until the polls have been compared. In the other districts, there is enough heard from to put the matter beyond a doubt. The members known to be elected are Clingman, Caldwell, Deberry, Shepard, and Outlaw, feds., and Ashe, Daniel, and Venable, democrats.

**NEW-HANOVER COUNTY. OFFICIAL.**

**PRESIDENTS.**

**CONGRESS.**

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